



## BURGH OF AIRDRIE

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Report by Medical Officer of Health for Year 1961



BURGH OF AIRDRIE

REPORT BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR YEAR 1961.



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TO THE SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AND

TO THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCILLORS

OF THE BURGH OF AIRDRIE

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a report on the Health Administration of the Burgh during the year 1961.

This report is furnished in accordance with the request of the Secretary of State as authorised by Sections 79 and 87 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947.

In format it follows the suggestions made by the Scottish Home and Health Department in Circular No. 70/1956 and Circular No. 99/1961.

In the latter circular, information was asked for in relation to Food Hygiene, Community Care, Early Detection of Defects in Childhood, The Clean Air Act 1956, The Noise Abatement Act 1960 and Health Education generally. Reference to some of these topics will be found under appropriate sections in the body of the Report.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that throughout the year the health of the Burgh has been well maintained.

The year has passed without any major outbreak of infectious disease and the Infantile Mortality rate was again at a low level.

The arrangements for Poliomyelitis Vaccination which were inaugurated in 1956 were continued and extended.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Town Council for their confidence and support, my fellow-officials for the help and assistance which they have unfailingly given me at all times, and the staffs of the Health Department and Nursing Services for their loyal and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. LUMSDEN,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

LIST OF STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health

Robert J. Lumsden, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Superintending Nursing Officer

Miss M. McCallum, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors

Miss K. McCann, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss I. Black, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss M. Harvey, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss M. Cowan, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss J. Colvin, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. E. Moffat, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Tuberculosis & Infectious Diseases Nurses

Miss I. Bannerman, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. A. Black, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Half  
Maternity and Child Welfare.)

Home Nurses

Miss H. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Miss M. Mair, R.G.N., Q.N.

Mrs. E. Stewart, R.G.N. (Resigned 15.10.61).

Mrs. E. Holloway, R.G.N., S.C.M.

Miss G. McFarlane, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. J. Thomson, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Part-time.)

Authorised Officer & Welfare Officer (Home Help Service)

Duncan Buchanan.

Dental Officer

Miss M. Hinshelwood, L.D.S.

Dental Attendant

Miss M. Gardner.

Clerical Staff

Miss I. Stangoe. - Secretary.

Miss J. McCutcheon. - (resigned 28.9.61)

Miss A. Duncan.

Miss M. Jardine.

Miss J. Carmichael. (appointed 9.10.61)

Midwifery Staff

See pages 27 - 33.



GENERAL

The Burgh of Airdrie was established by Act of Parliament in the year 1821 and its original boundaries have since then been further extended by additional legislation.

Its area at the end of 1950 was 2,068 acres. On May 10th, 1951, the Airdrie Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1951, received the Royal Assent and the effect of this was to add a further 841 acres to the Burgh making the total area now 2,909 acres. The new area extends to the North, East and South of the previous boundaries and provides good additional sites for future development. The village of Moffat Mills is now included within the Burgh.

No. of inhabited houses (August, 1961)	-	9,651.
Total rateable valuation (1961-62)	-	£560,205: 0: 0.

(The figure for 1960-61 was £289,846 and the great increase is due to the general valuation revisal.)

Water Supply

The water supply of the Burgh is furnished by the Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board. This undertaking draws its supplies from upland sources, the catchment area extending to 3,550 acres. There are impounding reservoirs in the Parish of Shotts and on Eastside and Cowgill burns in the Parish of Lamington and Wandell.

There are also service reservoirs at Roughrigg, Moffat Mills and at Cowgill, Biggar.

In emergency extra water can be drawn from Dewshill Pit, Salsburgh and Lillyloch, Caldercruix, but the pipe line from the latter has been partially uplifted now that Daer water is available.

There are slow sand filters at Roughrigg. During the war a chlorination plant was installed at Roughrigg and Cowgill and the supply has been treated since.

During 1952 a new microstraining plant was inaugurated at Roughrigg and the operation of this has been of satisfactory assistance in relieving the work of the slow sand filters.

At present work is going ahead to remodel and extend the slow sand filters and to provide a more modern chlorination plant with continuous recording facilities.

The Daer Valley Water Scheme was officially opened by Her Majesty the Queen on October 16th, 1956, and since then the Water Board has received a supply of water from this source. The recurrent risk of shortage of water which has been a feature of several dry seasons in recent years can now be regarded as having been at last successfully obviated for the foreseeable future. As part of the undertaking a covered service reservoir was constructed at Dalnacouter on the northern boundary of the Burgh and distribution takes place from there.

Details/





Details of the Daer Water Scheme were given in the Report for 1956.

Recent analyses are given below as an indication of the physical characteristics of the various water sources comprising Roughrigg, Cowgill and Daer.

#### Representative Chemical Analyses

	<u>Daer</u>	<u>Roughrigg</u>	<u>Cowgill</u>
Mineral Matter (Pts/Million)	50.0	170.0	65.0
Organic Matter "	Trace	10.0	85.0
Total Solid Matter "	<u>50.0</u>	<u>180.0</u>	<u>70.0</u>
Nitrates as Na NO <sub>3</sub>	Trace	Trace	Trace
Free Ammonia "	.008	.032	.010
Albuminoid Ammonia "	.028	.094	.034
Total Ammonia "	<u>.036</u>	<u>.126</u>	<u>.044</u>
Temporary Hardness "	7.0	88.0	17.5
Permanent Hardness "	17.5	13.5	16.5
Total Hardness "	<u>24.5</u>	<u>101.5</u>	<u>34.0</u>
Colour	5	30.0	5
pH value	6.9	7.6	6.9

#### Analyst's comments

Daer The sample as received was free from suspended matter and was colourless. The analysis shows it to be a soft water with no detectable trace of animal matter or sewage, and accordingly it is suitable for drinking and other dietetic purposes.

Roughrigg The sample as received contained traces of suspended matter and had a slight brown colour. The analysis shows it to be a slightly hard water with no detectable trace of animal matter or sewage.

Cowgill The sample as received contained traces of suspended matter and was almost colourless. The analysis shows it to be a soft water with no detectable trace of animal matter or sewage.

#### Details of Water Undertaking

##### Roughrigg

Extent of catchment area ..... 2,100 acres.  
Land owned by Water Board for prevention of pollution 607 acres.  
Available rainfall (after deductions) ..... 18 inches p.a.  
Area of Reservoir ..... 143 acres.  
Storage capacity ..... 568,000,000 gallons.  
Height of top water level main reservoir .... 687 feet O.D.  
Height of top water level service reservoir . 675 feet O.D.

##### Cowgill/





### Cowgill

Extent of catchment area .....	1,450 acres.
Available rainfall (after deductions) ....	28 inches p.a.
Water available per day .....	2,000,000 gallons.
(after allowing for compensation water of 840,000 gallons.)	

### Upper Reservoir

Storage capacity .....	221,600,000 gallons.
Top water level .....	1,143 feet O.D.

### Lower Reservoir

Storage capacity .....	42,200,000 gallons.
Top water level .....	1,018 feet O.D.

### Daer

Extent of catchment area .....	11,700 acres.
Available rainfall .....	64 inches p.a.
Water available per day .....	27,000,000 gallons.
(after allowing for compensation water of 5-7 million gallons).	
Storage capacity .....	4,400 million gallons.
Length of earth embankment .....	2,000 feet.
Height above stream bed .....	130 feet.
Top water level .....	1,118 feet O.D.

### Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal arrangements are of the most modern kind. After the usual preliminary treatment, the plant installed subjects sewage to a bio-aeration process with subsequent sludge digestion. The final product is dried in shallow lagoons and finds a sale as manure.

A large extension to the Sewage Works was completed in April, 1955. This was necessitated by the general growth and development of the Burgh.



## VITAL STATISTICS - 1961

### Population

The 1951 Census figure (8th April) gave the population as 30,647 and the mid year estimate for 1960 was 33,908.

The vital statistics supplied for this year are calculated on the Registrar General's mid year estimate (based on the 1961 Census April 23rd) of 33,758 a decrease of 150.

Census, 1961 - The slight downward revision of the population figure is probably not significant of any trend. It results from the fact that the 1961 figure is based on the actual count made at the Census in April as against the estimated figures of the inter-census years. The Census figures were:- Males 16,384, Females 17,236 - a total of 33,620. The boundaries of the Burgh have altered since 1951 but the population of the area now within the Burgh was 30,666 in 1951 so that the increase of population living in the present burghal area is 2,954. The ratio of 1961 to 1951 is thus 1.096. That is to say that for every 100 people in 1951 there are now 109.6.

### Density of Population

In 1960 the density of population was 11.65 persons per acre.

The figure for 1961 is 11.61.

### Natural Increase of Population

This is the excess of births over deaths. For the year it amounts to 494. Last year the figure was 465.

### Births

The figures given are corrected for transfers.

	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Rate</u>
All live births	852	25.2 (per 1,000 of estimated pop.)
Illegitimate births	25	2.9 (per 100 live births.)

Since the beginning of 1939 it has also been compulsory to register still-births. Of these 25 were so registered, equivalent to a still-birth rate of 29.0 per 1,000 total births.

For 1960 the birth rate was 23.3 and the still-birth rate was 20.0.

### Marriages

The number registered was 324 equivalent to a marriage rate of 9.6 marriages per 1,000 of the total population, the figure for last year being 8.7.

### Deaths

After allowing for transfers, the number of deaths registered during the year was 358, giving a corrected death rate of 10.6 per 1000 of the estimated population compared with 9.6/





9.6 in 1960.

The death rate after adjusting it for the age and sex distribution of the local population and so making it generally comparable with the rest of Scotland, was 12.7 compared with last year's figure of 11.5.

#### Epidemic Death Rate

This is the death rate from the principal epidemic diseases (in Scotland, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza and measles) per 1,000 of the estimated population.

For the year it was 0.12; last year it was 0.03.

#### Infantile Mortality

This is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age expressed per 1,000 of all live births.

During the year the figure was 28, slightly better than last year's figure of 30.

The rate for infant deaths occurring under the age of 4 weeks was 15 compared with 16 in the previous year.

The subject of Infantile Mortality is discussed more fully under the heading of Child Welfare, where figures for previous years are given for comparison.

#### Principal Causes of Death

The chief certified causes of death as given by the Registrar General are as follows:-

Heart Disease and circulatory disease (other than cerebral) .....	141	
Cancer and other malignant diseases .....	56	*
Cerebral Haemorrhage .....	46	
Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	6	
Congenital debility, Prematurity, Birth Injury, Malformation etc .....	18	
Pneumonia (except of new born) .....	13	
Bronchitis .....	12	
Other Respiratory Disease .....	9	
Diseases of Nervous System .....	3	

There were 18 deaths from violence, including 3 road accidents and 9 home accidents. There was one suicide.

\* Including 15 deaths from malignant neoplasms of the respiratory tract. Thirteen of these were in males aged 55 - 75 and only two were in females. In 1960 there were 12 deaths - 11 males and one female.





PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1955 - 1960 FOR COMPARISON

	Number of deaths					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Heart Disease etc.	125	150	118	138	134	144
Cancer and other malignant diseases	65	60	52	45	45	50
Cerebral Haemorrhage	40	40	53	49	49	40
Congenital debility, Prematurity, Mal-formation etc.	9	9	10	8	8	19
Bronchitis	16	12	15	13	13	13
Pneumonia	10	10	13	19	19	11
Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	8	3	2	2	4



SYNOPSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS  
1961 COMPARED WITH FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Estimated Population	32,208	32,494	32,800	33,397	33,908	33,758
Natural Increase	300	369	353	456	465	494
Births (All live)	655	694	709	768	791	852
Illegitimate	15	19	19	20	20	25
Birth Rate	20.3	21.4	21.6	23.0	23.3	25.2
Illeg. Birth Rate	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9
Still-Births	11	13	21	12	16	25
Still-Birth Rate	17	18	29	15	20	29
Marriages	330	313	330	319	294	324
Marriage Rate	10.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.7	9.6
Deaths	355	325	356	312	326	358
Death Rate (corrected)	11.0	10.0	10.9	9.3	9.6	10.6
Death Rate (adjusted)	13.2	12.0	13.0	11.1	11.5	12.7
Deaths from Epidemic Diseases	2	1	-	1	1	4
Epidemic Death Rate	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.12
Deaths from T.B. (all forms)	8	3	3	2	4	7
Death Rate	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.21
Deaths from Pul. T.B.	8	3	2	2	4	6
Pul. T.B. Death Rate	0.25	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.18
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	16	17	35	19	24	24
Infantile Mortality Rate	24	24	49	25	30	28
Maternal Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00	0.00	1.4	0.00	0.00	0.00

For additional notes see next page.



NOTES

Population estimates are supplied by the Registrar General.

The various rates are calculated as follows:-

Birth Rate	-	number of live births per 1,000 of estimated total population.
Illegitimate Birth Rate	-	number of illegitimate births per 100 live births.
Still-Birth Rate	-	number of still-births per 1,000 total births (including still-births).
Marriage Rate	-	number of marriages per 1,000 of total population.
Death Rate (corrected)	-	number of deaths per 1,000 of estimated total population. For war years per 1,000 of estimated civil population.
Death Rate (adjusted)	-	this is an index of the number of deaths per 1,000 which might have been expected to occur had the age and sex constitution of the Burgh's population been the same as for the whole of Scotland.
Infantile Mortality Rate	-	the number of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.





## A. Local Health Authority Functions

### General Administration:

The functions of the local health authority are administered by the Health Committee to which the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector are severally responsible for various aspects of the composite services.

Details of the Sanitary Inspector's activities are dealt with in his own separate report.

The Medical Officer of Health is now mainly concerned with administering the services which are the responsibility of the local authority under the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Minor duties under other enactments are referred to in the body of the report.

The various nursing services are under the immediate control of a Superintending Nursing Officer who is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health.

These nursing services comprise:-

- (a) Health Visitors - a staff of 6 health visitors carry out the routine work of maternal and child care including domiciliary visitation and the staffing of various clinics. In addition one of the Tuberculosis Nurses now devotes about half her time to Health Visiting duties.
- (b) Tuberculosis and infectious disease nurses - two nurses have been mainly employed on these duties but with the reduction in the tuberculosis service which has now taken place it has been possible to allow one to devote about half her time to general Health Visiting work. Both are qualified health visitors. The nurses do domiciliary visitation and assist at the tuberculosis diagnostic and treatment clinics run by the Hospital Authorities, and the Contact and B.C.G. clinics.
- (c) Domiciliary Midwives - a staff of five domiciliary midwives is provided. Until recently all lived together in a house provided and run by the local health authority and from there they carried out all the domiciliary midwifery in the Burgh. We now, however, have two nurses living in their own homes. This has necessitated the installation of telephone extensions to ensure that they can be available when required. There are now no part-time midwives and none in private practice.
- (d) District nurses - there are five nurses carrying out home nursing duties. These nurses are not direct employees of the health authority but are provided by Airdrie and District Nursing Association under a suitable financial arrangement with the authority.

The Medical Officer of Health also controls a Dental Clinic service staffed by a qualified dentist and dental attendant.

There is an office staff of four persons.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, who is employed by the Hospital Authority, formerly had an office in the same building as the Health Department with a personal clerkess. Records were/





were held in common and there was thus very close co-ordination of the clinical and administrative sides of tuberculosis control.

This arrangement terminated in 1957, new clinic and clerical facilities having been provided in the Out-patient extension to Alexander Hospital, Coatbridge. The Tuberculosis Nurses, however, continue to attend the Clinics and the clerical liaison has been well-maintained.

The Home Help Service, while nominally under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, is administered from day to day by the Welfare Officer with the advice and assistance of the Superintending Nursing Officer and her Health Visitor Staff.

The Day Nursery was closed at the end of 1958.

A detailed list of staff is given at the beginning of this Report.



1. Care of Expectant & Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age. (N.H.S. (S) A. 1947, Sect. 26)

(a) Expectant & Nursing Mothers

A weekly ante-natal clinic is held in the local authority's premises at Wellwynd. In December the facilities were extended by the provision of a second session each week. The medical staffing is by specialist obstetric officers generally of registrar grade supplied by Bellshill Hospital. The nursing staff is provided in rotation from the Health Visitor staff. The patients who attend are either those booked for hospital confinements or are domiciliary cases sent by their own doctors for consultations.

The fullest clinical supervision is available including routine blood tests. Specimens are examined at the Regional Laboratory in Hamilton and at the laboratory of the Blood Transfusion Service now situated in Law Hospital, Carlisle. This Clinic has developed rapidly and although the accommodation was enlarged during 1954 by the provision of additional waiting-room accommodation, undressing cubicles and an additional consulting room, it is still inadequate for the number of persons attending.

Special consideration is always given to unmarried mothers in the way of admission to hospital and other assistance and advice is always freely available. Post-natal examinations are generally carried out at the hospital. This proved inconvenient for many patients and it was mainly to allow of these being done locally that it was decided to provide the second clinic session.

Nursing mothers receive advice at the Child Welfare Clinics (see below) and advice in Mothercraft is given by the Health Visitors either to individuals or to small groups. A film projector is available and a suitable library of film strips is being built up to improve the teaching facilities.

Maternity Outfits, to Department of Health specification, are supplied free of charge to all mothers having a home confinement.

The domiciliary midwives carry out routine ante-natal visits to their booked cases and generally supervise their welfare.

At the beginning of 1955 we were asked by the Local Medical Committee to make arrangements to facilitate the examination of blood specimens taken by private practitioners from patients who had elected to have their confinements either at home or in Airdrie House.

The extent to which this services has been utilised is as follows:-

1955 (nine months)	-	44% of cases
1956	-	36% " "
1957	-	20.5%" "
1958	-	46.3%" "
1959	-	47.1%" "
1960	-	37.8%" "

During/





During 1961 there were 218 cases who booked a doctor for domiciliary confinement together with 342 who were confined in Airdrie House under the supervision of their own doctor making a total of 560 mothers for whose ante-natal care general practitioners were responsible.

Samples of blood were submitted from 298 mothers equivalent to 53.2%. An examination of this kind is of course an essential part of every mothers ante-natal care and we would like to see it still more widely adopted. This year's figures represent a substantial step forward in better ante-natal care.

The results of the tests carried out during 1961 were as follows:-

Total Specimens	298	100%
Blood Group A	87	29.2%
Blood Group B	35	11.8%
Blood Group AB	9	3.0%
Blood Group O	167	56.0%
Rh Factor +	216	72.5%
Rh Factor -	82	27.5%
Rh antibodies	4	4.9% (of Rh -ve bloods)

The percentage of Rh- persons in the general population is generally accepted as being about 15% so that our figure is a high one but it may reflect some measure of selection in the cases from whom samples were submitted.

#### (b) Child Welfare

There is now one main child welfare clinic held on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons each week at Wellwynd and two subsidiary or peripheral clinics. One of the latter, at Arranview Children's Home, serves the northern part of the town and opens on Wednesday afternoons. The other is now held in a new Clinic at Craigneuk on Wednesday afternoons. This was opened early in 1957 in the east of the town.

Medical consultation is available two afternoons each month at the main clinic and one afternoon a month at each of the branch clinics. Vaccination and diphtheria immunisation are also available on these days.

Cases from these clinics can be referred to any required specialist if the family doctor approves.

Heliotherapy facilities are provided by the Local Authority in Wellwynd premises.

So far there has been no request by practitioners for assistance at their own clinics although this has been offered in accordance with the recommendations of the Montgomery Report.

#### (c) Care of Premature Infants

The/





The Health Visitors devote special attention to premature infants being reared in their own homes. Where necessary daily visits are paid and equipment loaned. It is sometimes possible to have premature infants admitted from the district to Bellshill Hospital nursery but the accommodation there is limited. A new Maternity Hospital is now under construction at Bellshill\* to replace the present facilities and this will ultimately provide more extensive provision for these cases.

(d) Supply of Welfare Foods and Similar Products

During 1954 the Ministry of Food discontinued the war-time arrangements for the supply of Welfare Foods and the responsibility for issuing these was placed on the local health authorities.

After some discussions of alternative methods of carrying out the work, it was finally decided that issues should be made from our Welfare Department under the control of the Welfare Officer.

The premises of the Welfare Department are on the ground floor of the Health Department offices and a spare room there was readily adapted to provide a store room and counter accommodation. The additional work necessitated the engagement of one extra junior clerkess. These arrangements continued during 1961 and have been acceptable to the public.

We have also continued the previous arrangements by which dried milks and other nutrients are issued at our clinics for the use of children who require them on medical grounds. These, however, are retailed at cost price.

Uptake of Welfare Foods

The following are available to the classes of applicant indicated:-

Cod Liver Oil (6oz. bottles)

Children aged 0-5 years.	- 1 bottle per 6 weeks.
--------------------------	-------------------------

Orange Juice (6oz. bottles)

Children aged 0-2 years	- under 6 months, 1 bottle per 4 weeks, over 6 months, 1 bottle per 2 weeks.
Expectant Mothers	- 1 bottle per 9 days.

Vitamin Tablets (packets of 45)

Expectant mothers and nursing mothers	- 1 packet per 6 weeks.
--	-------------------------

National Dried Milk (20oz. = 7 pints liquid milk)

Children aged 0-2 years	- 1 tin per week and supplements amount- ing to 31 tins during 1st year.
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Details of actual uptake are given in the table on next page. The demand for all these products fell off substantially.

\* The new hospital was in fact opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth on July 2nd, 1962.



UPTAKE

	Approx. no. of persons eligible	Approx. maximum demand (Units of issue)	Actual demand (units of issue)	Percentage Uptake 1960	Percent- age Up- take 1961
Cod Liver Oil	3,695	32,146	2,286	12.8%	8.7%
Orange Juice	2,736	52,960	7,622	24.7%	14.3%
Vitamin Tablets	1,136	4,500	652	27.6%	14.5%
National Dried Milk	1,595	98,600	8,728	10.4%	8.9%

(e) Dental Care

The health authority provides a complete dental service for the priority classes. There is at Wellwynd a well-equipped dental surgery, staffed by a fully-qualified dental surgeon and a dental attendant.

A practitioner who specialises in dental anaesthesia attends as required and is remunerated on a sessional basis. Nursing assistance to patients undergoing general anaesthesia is provided by the Health Visitors in rotation.

(f) Day Nursery

Closed at end of 1958.





Details of Attendances

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

- (a) No. of local authority clinics  
provided at end of year ..... 1.
- (b) No. of women attending during the year ... 400. \*
- (c) Total attendance during year ..... 3,340. \*
- (\* The figures include 141 County residents  
who made 1,079 attendances.)

The clinic held 54 sessions the average attendance thus being 62.

Child Welfare Clinics

- (a) No. of local authority clinics  
provided at end of year ..... 3.
- (b) No. of children attending under 1 year .... 878.  
over 1 year .... 321.
- (c) Total attendances under 1 year .... 7795.  
over 1 year .... 2966.
- (d) No. of clinics provided by voluntary  
organisations ..... Nil.

The clinics held 228 sessions the average attendance thus being 47.

Special Sessions for Immunisation Work

- At Schools ..... 19.
- At Clinics ..... 22.
- Total ..... 41.

Light Therapy Clinic

- (a) Total number of new patients attending during year .. 21.
- (b) Total number of attendances during year ..... 342.

Orthopaedic Clinic

In 1957 this clinic was transferred to the new Out-Patient Department at Alexander Hospital, Coatbridge.

Physiotherapy Clinic

The patients attending the Orthopaedic Clinic in previous years were normally sent to Alexander Hospital, Coatbridge, for any necessary treatment by physiotherapy. The facilities there, however, became overloaded and at the end of 1953 we were asked to lend accommodation for some of this work, so far as it related to Airdrie patients.

Two sessions are now held each week and the clinic has remained busy throughout 1961, the number of cases treated (106) being much the same as in the previous year (110). The drop in the total attendances from 1258 to 851 was mainly due to a slight reduction/





reduction in "Class" work. More cases were being treated individually and thus required fewer attendances.

All the treatment was given by physiotherapists employed by Coatbridge, Airdrie & District Hospital Board. The majority of the cases dealt with were chest conditions especially in children and the remainder were chiefly gynaecological and orthopaedic. Miss Parker, the Senior Physiotherapist reports that a total of 1076 treatments were given the details of which are as follows:-

Infra-red radiation	48.	Massage	87.
Exercises	854.	Heat traction	20.
Postural drainage	67.		

Forty-three cases were still under treatment at the end of the year.

#### DENTAL CLINIC

The Dental Clinic, providing priority dental services to mothers and young children continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

At the end of 1956 we were asked by Hamilton Town Council whether we could help with the priority dental service for that Burgh by lending the services of the Dentist and Dental Attendant. After an examination of the position it was decided that this could be done, at least meanwhile, to the extent of two  $\frac{1}{2}$  day sessions per week, without our own service suffering. An arrangement to this effect was, therefore, put into force in January, 1957, and has continued since then with the addition of another  $\frac{1}{2}$  day per week. Suitable financial adjustment has been made by which Hamilton pay an appropriate proportion of the salaries and also travelling expenses.

It may not be possible to continue this arrangement indefinitely because the help which we are able to give is insufficient for the growing Hamilton demand.

Miss Margaret Hinshelwood L.D.S. has provided the following statement of work done at our own Dental Clinic and at Hamilton. (see over)



Airdrie Dental Clinic

Inspections

	Number Inspected	Found to require treatment	Accepting treatment	Actually treated
Expectant Mothers	214	202	168	168
Nursing Mothers	135	133	132	132
Pre-School Children	134	97	97	97
Totals	483	432	397	397

Treatments

Scheme	Total No. of Patients		Attendances for treatment	Extractions				Dentures					Fillings		Other conservative treatment
	Male	Female		Anaes. Local	Teeth	Anaes. General	Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper & Lower	Partials	Remake	Repair	Teeth Temp.	Teeth Perm.	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	-	349	969	126	228	34	410	24	41	44	-	16	-	542	430
Pre-School Children	62	72	175	7	8	35	93	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-
Total	62	421	1,144	133	236	69	503	24	41	44	-	16	216	542	430





# Hamilton Dental Clinic

## Inspections

	Number Inspected	Found to require treatment	Accepting treatment	Actually treated
Expectant Mothers	30	30	29	29
Nursing Mothers	76	73	72	72
Pre-School Children	52	49	49	49
Totals	158	152	150	150

## Treatments

Scheme	Total No. of Patients	Attend-ances for treat-ment	Extractions				Dentures					Fillings		Other con-serva-tive treat-ment
			Anaes. Local	Teeth	Anaes. General	Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper & Lower	Partials	Remake	Repair	Teeth Temp.	Teeth Perm.	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	106	460	38	100	34	430	25	37	14	1	8	-	173	124
Pre-School Children (M. & F.)	M. 25 F. 27 Total 52	55	-	-	21	71	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-
Total	158	515	38	100	55	501	25	37	14	1	8	53	173	124





The provision of a priority dental service for mothers and young children is an extremely important part of a Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Sound nutrition is essential to the well-being of the pregnant patient and lactating mother, and one of the factors contributing towards this end is undoubtedly the possession of an efficient and healthy dentition.

Similarly in the young child supervision and conservation of the primary teeth helps to ensure satisfactory development of the permanent dentition.

It tends to be forgotten by the general public that the general dental service unlike the general medical service provided under the National Health Service Act is not guaranteed. The private dentists are free to accept or refuse any patient and it is only to be expected that they tend to concentrate on the more remunerative aspects of the work available. Dental treatment, especially of a conservative nature, is a time-consuming procedure and this is particularly true of handling young children whose confidence can only be secured by a patient and painstaking approach. These are some of the considerations which make it difficult for a satisfactory service to be provided except by a local authority officer specialising in this particular type of work.

The reason for the different arrangements made in the Act of the provision of dental services as contrasted with medical services lies in the known shortage of dentists and the prospect that this shortage may and indeed must increase rapidly.

In 1956 when the McNair Committee reported there were 15,895 dentists on the Dental Register of the United Kingdom. This was approximately 1 dentist to 3,400 of the population but the figure of 15,895 included dentists practising abroad, in the services, and actually retired from practice so that the ratio was substantially worse. Even at 3,400 the ratio was much below the standard of other countries. Canada had one dentist to 2,790, Sweden one to 2,271, Norway one to 2,000 and U.S.A. one to 1,667.

Moreover because of the average age of the dental profession it was estimated that 8,000 practitioners would be taken off the Register before 1966.

The Committee stated that a Register of 20,000 dentists should be aimed at. This meant that 800 new dentists were required each year purely for replacement purposes plus about another 400 to achieve the target figure. The actual intake of students in 1959 was only 622 not all of whom will ultimately qualify so that it is quite clear that far from our having sufficient dentists in the future years, the actual numbers will continue to show a positive decline.

The local position is in fact much worse than the general estimates given above. At the most there are eight private practising dentists in Airdrie serving the Burgh and the immediate landward area - a population probably in excess of 40,000. This is one dentist to 5,000 persons a ratio much below the national figure which itself gives cause for serious concern.

It/



It is obvious, therefore, that the reasons which resulted in local authorities administering the National Health Service Act being charged with the duty of providing a priority dental service for mothers and young children were inspired by a correct appreciation of the virtual impossibility of giving these classes an adequate service by any other means and moreover it is clear that these reasons are still operative and even more valid at the present time.

The dental condition of the population as a whole viewed in relation to the numbers of dentists available is in fact such that the only prospect of substantially improving matters is by the introduction of measures aimed at prevention - at reducing the amount of dental decay occurring in the population.

Evidence continues to confirm that fluoridation of public water supplies is such a measure and the outcome of pilot experiments now proceeding in Kilmarnock and elsewhere is awaited with interest, not to say impatience.



MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Figures for the last ten years are given below.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Maternal Deaths	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	1.60	3.07	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA

There was 1 notification of puerperal fever.  
The ultimate diagnosis in this case was pneumonia.







INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate for 1961 was 28. This was not quite so good as our previous best figure of 24 achieved in 1956 and 1957 but it was slightly below the average for the five years 1956-60 which is 30.4. The Scottish rate for 1961 was 26 the same as in the preceding year.

The still-birth rate was 29 compared with 24 in the previous year. The national average was 21.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

Rates for ages 0-12 months

Year	Airdrie	All Scotland	Year	Airdrie	All Scotland
1942	71	69	1952	38	35
1943	75	65	1953	46	31
1944	79	65	1954	37	31
1945	73	66	1955	35	30
1946	47	54	1956	24	29
1947	34	56	1957	24	29
1948	58	45	1958	49	28
1949	38	41	1959	25	28
1950	50	39	1960	30	26
1951	54	37	1961	28	26



Neo-natal mortality

This relates to the deaths of infants (included in the total infantile mortality) who died within 4 weeks of birth. It is useful to have these recorded separately because the causes are more related to the hazards and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth rather than to what happens to the infant later in its life. Since 1952 the figures for neo-natal mortality have been supplied separately by the Registrar General.

Rates for ages 0-1 month

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1952	11	18
1953	18	28
1954	16	25
1955	11	18
1956	9	14
1957	11	16
1958	22	31
1959	10	13
1960	16	20
1961	13	15



Infantile Mortality - Detailed list of causes of death

0-1 month old - 13 deaths

Male	. .	3 days old	. .	Prematurity.
*Male	. .	1 day old	. .	Prematurity.
*Male	. .	20 hours old	. .	Anencephaly.
*Sex un-				
specified.	. .	2 hours old	. .	Prematurity: pulmonary atelectasis.
*Male	. .	22 hours old	. .	Asphyxia: pulmonary haemorrhage.
Female	. .	30 mins. old	. .	Multiple congenital abnormalities.
*Male	. .	1 day old	. .	Rhesus incompatibility: atelectasis.
*Female	. .	2 days old	. .	Prematurity: renal haemorrhage.
*Female	. .	1 hour old	. .	Atelectasis.
*Male	. .	17 hours old	. .	Asphyxia.
*Male	. .	4 days old	. .	Spina bifida: meningitis.
*Female	. .	12 hours old	. .	Prematurity: atelectasis.
*Female	. .	8 hours old	. .	Prematurity: atelectasis.

1-12 months old - 11 deaths

*Male	. .	5 months old	. .	Hydrocephalus: meningocele.
*Male	. .	8 months old	. .	Broncho-pneumonia.
Male	. .	3 months old	. .	Inhalation of vomitus.
Female	. .	3 months old	. .	Natural causes (convulsions).
Male	. .	5 months old	. .	Broncho-pneumonia.
Male	. .	3 months old	. .	Inhalation of vomitus.
Male	. .	1 month old	. .	Spina bifida: hydrocephalus.
Male	. .	5 months old	. .	Asphyxia following inhalation of vomitus.
Female	. .	2 months old	. .	Natural causes (not further specified).
*Male	. .	2 months old	. .	Congenital myocarditis.
*Male	. .	10 months old	. .	Meningomyelocele.

\* indicates that child was in hospital at time of death.





Still-Birth Rates

Still-births were first registered in 1939 and the table below gives the rate for Airdrie and all Scotland in five year averages since then.

The rates are expressed as "per 1,000 total births including still-births".

Still-Birth Statistics

Year	Number of Still-Births	Still-Birth Rates	
	Airdrie	Airdrie	Scotland
1939-43	25	39	39
1944-48	25	35	31
1949-53	20	31	26
1954-58	17	15	22
1959	12	15	22
1960	16	20	22
1961	25	29	21



2. Domiciliary Midwifery (N.H.S. (S) A. 1947, Sect. 23).

In accordance with the provisions of the Maternity Services Act of 1937, the Burgh of Airdrie formulated a scheme to provide a comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service and after it had received the approval of the Department of Health for Scotland, the Scheme came into operation on January 1st, 1940.

In subsequent years the service gradually developed until by 1947, 5 full-time midwives were in the employment of the Town Council and they, together, were responsible for carrying out by far the greater proportion of the domiciliary midwifery work of the town.

A house "Oakbank", Clark Street, Airdrie, was purchased in 1945 and since then it has been maintained as a residential home for the midwives. Each nurse has her own bed-sitting room and there is also a lounge and dining-room for common use. A domestic staff of two assists in the running of the Home.

This was the position up to July 5th, 1948.

At that date the duty to provide a service of this kind ceased to be in respect of the old Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937 which was partly repealed and was instead placed on the local authority by Sect. 23 of the new National Health Service (Scotland) Act of 1947.

No outward change, however, resulted and since then the service has been continued exactly as before.

The problem of transport for midwives was referred to in a previous report and it was explained that during the day they travelled by 'bus, tram or bicycle', and that at night they were allowed to hire a taxi when distance or urgency suggested the need for doing so.

They were also authorised to engage a taxi for the transport of the gas-air apparatus.

Nevertheless with the growing size of the town it is undoubtedly true that dependence on public or specially hired transport means that a much greater proportion of a nurse's time, than formerly, is now devoted to travelling rather than to carrying out her nursing duties. The wide separation of individual districts also leads to difficulties in one nurse relieving another when there are staff shortages for any reason.

The amount of work remains much the same but it now takes much longer to do it because of the dispersal of the population. Clearly this is a situation which should be met, not by engaging more staff, but by increasing the mobility of the existing staff. The Town Council in recognising this situation agreed to pay car allowance to three of the nurses who had their own cars and this has been of great help in maintaining an adequate and flexible service.

All the nurses now employed are qualified to administer trilene analgesia and last year we changed over to this from the former gas-air procedure. The Local Medical Committee indicated approval of this development.

It has become increasingly difficult to engage trained midwives/



midwives when vacancies arise and we have been fortunate in having been able to maintain our staff during the year. Nurses are also increasingly reluctant to stay in institutional premises. We therefore, now have two living in their own homes and this introduces other difficulties over communications and transport.

One hundred and twenty-four cases had inhalational analgesia during the year. Trilene is now used exclusively. Pethidine was also extensively employed on the instructions of the medical practitioner attending. It was given in 30 confinements.

Non-medical supervision is carried out by the Superintending Nursing Officer who consults the Medical Officer of Health in any difficulty. There are no private practising midwives resident in the area.

Mothers who are unable to have their confinement at home because of social reasons are referred to the ante-natal clinic with a recommendation for hospital admission. Bellshill Hospital admissions are now controlled so as to ensure that such cases have special consideration.

By arrangement with Bellshill Hospital, pupil midwives are given opportunities to participate in the work of the area.

Midwifery Staff during the year

Nurse A. Gilfillan, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.  
Nurse E.R. McFadzean, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.  
Nurse M.H. Sutherland, R.G.N., S.C.M.  
Nurse B. Hughes, R.G.N., S.C.M.  
Nurse K.M. Farley, R.G.N., S.C.M.





Midwifery Statistics

(1) Total no. of births occurring in the area during the year (before correction for mother's residence).

Live births - 1285. Still-Births - 12. Total - 1297.

(2) Total no. of births in (1) occurring in  
institution - 1079.

(3) Total no. of births in (1) occurring at home - 218.

	Cases dealt with under Sect. 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other Domiciliary Cases			Total
	Doctor engaged & present at con- finement	Doctor engaged & not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor en- gaged	Midwife alone no doc- tor en- gaged	With- out doc- tor or mid- wife	
Midwives employed by the author- ity (includ- ing those on a fee-per- case basis).	14	204	-	-	-	-	218
Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisa- tions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private practising midwives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	14	204	-	-	-	-	218



Medical Aid

- (a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife.
- (i) for Domiciliary Cases (unbooked) - 0.  
(ii) for Institution Cases - 0. Total - 0.
- (b) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service ..... 14.

Administration of Analgesics

- (a) No. of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland.
- (i) Domiciliary - 5.  
(ii) In Institutions - 13. Total - 18.
- (b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ..... Nil.
- (c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of Analgesics in use at 31st December, 1961 by Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Authority or employed by voluntary organisations in the Authority's area ..... 4.
- (d) No. on order at 31st December, 1961 .... Nil.
- (e) No. of cases in which Analgesics were administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year ..... 116.
- (f) No. of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1961 ..... 3.
- (g) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year. (Only given on direct instructions of medical practitioner.) ..... 30.

Gas-Air Analgesia.

The use of this has now been given up completely in favour of trilene.

Trilene Analgesia.

Doctor not present ..... 109.  
Doctor present ..... 7.

Pethidine Administered.

Doctor not present ..... 27.  
Doctor present ..... 3.



MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915  
STATISTICS OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN BURGH DURING 1961  
Statutory Report in terms of Sect. 23 of the Act

ITEM	Total (i.e. all cases occurring in area).	Domiciliary cases under Sect. 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947				Cases attended by midwives in Airdrie House & Wester Moffat Hosp.		Cases not attended by either doctor or midwife	Cases attended by private nurse or doctor
		Doctor engaged & present at confinement	Doctor engaged & not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged.)	From Airdrie	From Coat-bridge or elsewhere			
Births (including still-births)	1,297	14	204	-	342 + 38 Total 380	212 + 506 Total 718	-	-	
Deaths of new born children within 14 days of birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Still-births	12	3	-	-	9 + 0 Total 9.	-	-	-	
Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Sepsis Cases Deaths	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Puerperal Pyrexia Cases Deaths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

During the year Wester Moffat Hospital was employed to provide temporary accommodation for the work of Calderbank House, Baillieston while the latter was being upgraded.







Cases of Emergency under Section 22 of the Midwives  
(Scotland) Act, 1915.

Nil.

Midwives in Area - Notifications Received of Intention to  
Practice.

Year	Resident in Airdrie.	Resident outwith Airdrie.
1945	10	4
1946	7	7
1947	10	7
1948	7	5
1949	8	4
1950	12	4
1951	13	3
1952	10	1
1953	16	1
1954	16	1
1955	10	-
1956	8	1
1957	13	1
1958	12	-
1959	11	3
1960	9	3
1961	10	14

General Report on the Working of the Acts

The general working of the Acts is satisfactory. There do not appear to be any points calling for special comment.



MATERNITY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS - 1961.

Airdrie Cases only

Type of Case	Airdrie House	Calderbank House	Bells-hill	Rotten-row	William Snellie Hospital	Wester Moffat Hosp.
Emergency						
{a} Scheme	-	-	25	-	1	-
{b} Non-Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-arranged admission	342	18	184	2	37	38
Totals	342	18	209	2	38	38

Claremont Nursing Home .....	2.
Stobhill Hospital .....	1.
Eastern General Hospital .....	1.
Motherwell Maternity Hospital .....	1.
Redlands Hospital, Glasgow .....	1.
Ross Hospital Paisley .....	1.
Total .....	7.

The total of the institutional cases was thus 629 representing 72% of all births (emergencies excluded).

In 1950, the proportion of hospital confinements was only 45%.

Last year, the comparable figures for 1960 and 1949 were given as 69% and 44% respectively and it was pointed out that they represented a growing preference on the part of mothers to have their babies in hospital.

It is clear that this trend is now well established and that it will undoubtedly increase as the additional maternity hospital accommodation now being planned comes into use.





3. Health Visiting Service (N.H.S. (S) A. 1947, Sect. 24)

During 1957 authority was given to increase our Health Visitor staff by one, bringing the number now employed to seven. One nurse actually divides her time between health visiting and tuberculosis so there is in fact a notional shortage of one-half health visitor.

Various factors contributed to the need for this additional assistance. The town continues to grow and the population is being increasingly dispersed to new housing areas. The routine work of the past thus takes much longer to do, but at the same time the duties of health visitors are being continually expanded. The care and supervision of the aged, the prevention of break-up of families, the prevention and investigation of home accidents, the care of handicapped children, additional work in connection with poliomyelitis vaccination, the inauguration of several new schools - all those considerations lead to an ever-growing need for Health Visitor Services if the facilities provided by the Health Department are to be kept in tune with what is now felt to be necessary or desirable in a modern community.

Unfortunately for some time past we have had difficulty in getting fully-trained Health Visitors to replace those leaving.

To overcome this we introduced a Trainee Scheme about 8 years ago and suitable candidates have been engaged as Trainee Health Visitors and then sent off either to Glasgow or Edinburgh to attend the course of training for the Health Visitor's Certificate.

During their absence for this purpose the local authority pays a subsistence allowance and meets all fees. As a condition of this assistance the Trainee agrees to stay with the authority for two years after qualification. So far seven Trainees have completed the course and qualified but four resigned on marriage and one left. At the end of the year our staff consisted of seven qualified Health Visitors of whom one still gave some time to Tuberculosis work.

The Health Visitors carry out routine domiciliary visitation of all children and also give advice to expectant and nursing mothers. They also attend at the various child welfare and ante-natal clinics, assist at immunisation sessions and attend at the local schools in connection with the routine visits for diphtheria prophylaxis. They also carry out the nursing duties at other clinics held by the Specialist Officers of the hospital authority within the Burgh, and at the Dental Clinic on days when patients are having general anaesthesia.

It has not been possible so far to extend their duties very much more widely although regular visits are paid to an Old Person's Hostel owned by the local authority and assistance is always provided in specific cases on request, generally in co-operation with the hospital almoner services.

Apart from the steady increase in the actual volume of work falling upon the Health Visitors, the greater dispersal of the population in new housing schemes means that much more of their time, than formerly, is now spent on travelling and in walking between visits. Districts have been arranged so as to reduce this unproductive time as much as possible.

Every/





Every effort is made by the Health Visitors to guide and assist mothers in the care of their children and to educate them in the proper principles of their nutrition and upbringing.

A film projector was obtained during 1952 and increasing use is being made of informal talks and demonstrations to small groups in educational work of this kind.

The intimate contact which the Health Visitors have with the homes also enables them to bring prominently to the notice of mothers all the facilities which are provided for the children's welfare.

This is notably so as regards the various immunisation procedures, the use of vitamin supplements and the care of the teeth.

Opportunities are given for attendance at suitable Refresher Courses for Health Visitors.

Details of the work done at the Clinics and by the Health Visitors will be found elsewhere.

Two other nurses are also employed by the Authority but their duties are mainly in connection with infectious disease - particularly the domiciliary supervision of tuberculosis cases. They assist also at the Tuberculosis Clinics and undertake the nursing work in connection with the extension of B.C.G. vaccination to school children. These are both qualified Health Visitors. With the reduction in the amount of tuberculosis work we transferred one of these half-time to health visiting duties.

Extra office accommodation for Health Visitors was provided on the upper floor of the building which the Town Council acquired in 1948 for adaptation as a Central Clinic.

A further section of this building was taken over in 1957 to provide accommodation for records and stores.

The Superintending Nursing Officer organises and controls the work of the Health Visitors and other Public Health Nurses and also acts as Superintendent of Midwives and exercises a general supervision over the work of the Home Nursing Service.

The work of the Health Visitors continues to increase. The details of their home visits are given on the next page but despite the very large proportion of their time which had to be directed to extra work in connection with immunisation procedures their total visits were up by 2,628 an increase of 16% over 1960.



HEALTH VISITING STATISTICS

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year											
	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year		Children aged 1-5 years		Tuberculosis cases		Other cases		Total Visits Paid
	1st Vis.	Total Vis.	1st Vis.	Total Vis.	1st Vis.	Total Vis.	1st Vis.	Total Vis.	1st Vis.	Total Vis.	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	71	81	1,886	9,427	1,894	6,425	151	922	742	2,264	19,119
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of other visits noted above:

	1st Visits.	Total Visits.
Home Help Supervisory Visits .....	42	693
Immunising Visits .....	200	119
Supervisory Visits to Old Persons in Hostel and at Home .....	140	670
T.B. Contact Cases .....	186	299
Notifiable & Non-notifiable diseases .....	99	39
Miscellaneous .....	75	444
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	742	2,264
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The work done by the Health Visitors continues to increase. The total visits in 1961 increased by 2,628 or nearly 10% and in addition the totals concealed a drop of 325 in the tuberculosis visits - almost a quarter less.





4. Home Nursing Service (N.H.S. (S) A. 1947, Sect. 25)

This section of the Act required the local health authority to set up a home nursing service "for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing in their own homes".

At the appointed day there already existed in Airdrie an organisation set up in 1897 and maintained by voluntary subscription which was known as the Airdrie & District Nursing Association.

The Association provided nursing services within the Burgh and also in the immediately adjacent landward area of the County.

The Town Council, therefore, considered that the most suitable way of discharging their responsibilities under this section of the Act would be to enter into an agreement whereby the Airdrie & District Nursing Association would provide such services in return for an appropriate financial adjustment.

This arrangement was initiated on July 5th, 1948. The Association discontinued its work in the County area and the three nurses employed became wholly employed on home nursing work within the Burgh. The arrangement has continued to work well during 1961 and the staff now numbers five nurses.

The total visits paid showed a decrease of 0.9% compared with 1960 but the number of visits paid to the elderly increased by 7%. This is a repetition to an identical extent of the trend noted last year. A record is now being kept of the type of visits and a table is given showing the manner in which the nursing service is actually employed.

HOME NURSING SERVICE STATISTICS

	No. of cases attended	No. of visits paid to these cases
By Home Nurses employed by the authority	-	-
By Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations	490 (254)	16,104 (11,477)

(The figures in brackets show the number of the total cases who were over 65 and the number of visits paid to these).

Classification of visits

General Nursing Care .....	7,220	(5,796)
Injections Only .....	7,386	(4,375)
Dressings .....	1,364	(1,223)
"Doctors orders" .....	134	(83)
(i.e. various special procedures).		
	<u>16,104</u>	<u>(11,477)</u>



5. Domestic Help Service (N.H.S. (S) A. 1947, Sect. 28)

The provision of a home help service is one of the permissive sections of the National Health Service but it was apparent almost from the beginning that there was a demand for such facilities and that they could play a most useful part in alleviating hardship and distress, and indeed real domestic emergency which could not easily be assisted in any other way.

In our original scheme we undertook to start the service in February, 1949 with 4 domestic helps but this number quickly proved to be inadequate. Further expansion took place during 1950 from 18 to a total of 29, and then in later years to about 65.

The demand appeared to have stabilised at about that figure but this year it has gone up to 80.

The cost to the authority is very considerable as many householders can contribute only a small weekly sum. The cost of the service continues to be a matter of concern to the Authority. No full-time home-helps are now supplied unless in exceptional circumstances.

The Service, while nominally under the control of the Medical Officer of Health is administered from day-to-day by the Social Welfare Officer who has the assistance of the Superintending Nursing Officer in the choice of the actual persons employed and supervision of their work.

So far there has been a satisfactory supply of suitable women anxious to join the Service.

DOMESTIC HELPS - STATISTICS 1961

(1) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	
(a) Whole-time .....	-
(b) Part-time .....	80.
(c) Retaining Fee Basis .....	Nil.
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year .....	146.
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) dealt with on account of confinement	
(a) At home .....	5.
(b) In hospital .....	-
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sickness including age and infirmity (Aged 97, Tuberculosis 2, Others 20.)	119.



6. Vaccination and Immunisation, (N.H.S. (S) A. 1947, Sect. 26)

Smallpox Vaccination

Arrangements are in force whereby the local Registrar hands every person registering a birth a leaflet stressing the importance of infant vaccination and the Health Visitors take every opportunity subsequently of urging mothers to have their children vaccinated either at the Clinic or by their own doctors.

Unfortunately despite these efforts a large proportion of infants do not receive protection, but this year's results again show some improvement from 244 to 260 (see over).

Vaccination Statistics

Primary Vaccinations

(1) Typical vaccinia .....	450	
(2) Vaccinoid reaction .....	-	
(3) Reaction of immunity .....	1	
(4) No Reaction .....	22	473

Revaccinations

(1) Typical vaccinia .....	42	
(2) Vaccinoid reaction .....	30	
(3) Reaction of immunity .....	33	
(4) No Reaction .....	11	116
		589





VACCINATION STATISTICS 1961  
(Related to age)

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				No. of persons reported as showing actual or alleged complications
	Typical vaccination at 7-10th day	Accelerated reaction 5-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccination at 7-10th day	Accelerated reaction 5-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2-3rd day	No local reaction	
1961	260	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
1960	123	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
1959	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1958	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
1954	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
1953	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-
1951	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1950	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
1949	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
1948	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1946 or earlier	35	-	-	-	29	28	30	9	-
Totals	450	-	1	22	42	30	33	11	-



INFANT VACCINATION

Consolidated table for last five years to show percentage of infants who have been vaccinated.

Year of Birth	Successfully Vaccinated in					Total vaccinated in last five years	Approximate number in age group	Percentage Vaccinated
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961			
1961	-	-	-	-	260	260	828	31.4%
1960	-	-	-	244	123	369	761	48.5%
1959	-	-	209	97	8	314	749	41.9%
1958	-	147	113	3	2	265	674	39.5%
1957	174	86	3	5	4	272	677	40.2%
Totals						1,480	3,689	40.1%

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination

Reference to what is being done in this regard will be found in the section of the Report dealing with Tuberculosis.





### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The public attitude to diphtheria immunisation is fortunately much more enlightened than to vaccination and very little difficulty is now experienced by Health Visitors in persuading parents to have their children treated.

Visits were paid to all the schools in the area and immunisation or re-immunisation of the pupils in attendance was carried out as required.

For children below school age a weekly immunisation clinic was held throughout the year except in the summer holidays, and every endeavour made to ensure that mothers brought their children for treatment. In response to popular demand combined antigens affording protection against whooping cough and tetanus as well as against diphtheria, are now used almost exclusively.

Where a child had not been immunised by its first birthday, a postal reminder was sent and special attention given to the case by the Health Visitor.

The tables overleaf give details of the actual work done during the year.



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Return for year 1961 related to birth years of children treated (Clinic and Private Doctor returns aggregated).

Year of Birth	No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year			Number of maintenance inoculations given during the year
	I	II	III	
1961	138	137	137	-
1960	314	314	314	-
1959	85	85	83	-
1958	39	36	34	-
1957	10	10	10	1
1956	155	6	2	309
1955	47	1	1	99
1954	29	1	1	24
1953	5	1	1	25
1952	7	2	1	298
1951	3	-	-	268
1950	-	-	-	106
1949	1	1	1	8
1948	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-
1946 or earlier	1	1	1	-
	834	595	589	1,138

Column I shows numbers of children who received any form of diphtheria prophylaxis.

Column II shows numbers of those same children simultaneously protected against whooping cough.

Column III similarly shows numbers of those in Column I who were given triple vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus).



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Health Department and Family Doctor returns shown separately.

	By Health Dept. at Clinic or school		By Family Doctor		Totals
	Initial Course	Mainten- ance	Initial Course	Mainten- ance	
Pre- School Children	366	1	220	-	587
School Children	216	1091	32	46	1,385
	582	1092	252	46	1,972





### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Consolidated table for last four years to show percentage of child population recently immunised.

Year of birth	Immunised or re-immunised in				Total protected with- in four years.	Approximate number in age group.	Percentage protected.
	1958	1959	1960	1961			
1961	-	-	-	138	138	328	16.7%
1960	-	-	99	314	413	761	54.3%
1959	-	36	318	85	439	749	58.6%
1958	66	216	103	39	424	674	62.9%
1957	442	66	19	11	538	677	79.5%
1956	115	16	18	464	613	639	95.9%
1955	29	11	419	146	605	598	98.9%
1954	26	369	133	53	581	626	92.8%
1953	414	113	32	30	589	630	93.5%
1952	164	31	18	305	518	589	87.9%
1951	42	13	162	271	488	613	79.4%
1950	31	285	51	106	473	534	88.6%
1949	299	148	18	8	473	667	70.9%
1948	130	32	2	-	164	639	25.7%
1947	36	1	1	-	38	704	5.4%
Aged 0-15 Totals					6,494	9,388	65.7%

### WHOOPING-COUGH IMMUNISATION - TETANUS IMMUNISATION

As a result of what was said in D.H.S. Circular No. 51/1957 about the proved efficacy of plain pertussis vaccines as now available it was decided to amend our Vaccination and Immunisation proposals under Sect. 26 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

On September 12th, 1957, we received the formal approval of the Secretary of State to our proposals to offer whooping-cough immunisation at our clinics and through the local general practitioners. This approval extended also to protection against tetanus.

The necessary prophylactic materials have since been made available free of charge to local doctors as well as being employed in our own work.

Total numbers during 1961:-

Whooping-cough immunisation .....	595.
Tetanus immunisation .....	589.



## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Early in 1956 the Department of Health for Scotland intimated that supplies of a British Salk-type vaccine would be made available free of charge for use by local health authorities in protecting selected groups of children against poliomyelitis.

Later in that year and again in 1957 the scheme was extended to include older children, expectant mothers and certain priority groups of the population at special risk.

In September, 1958, a further Circular was issued by the Department (D.H.S. Circular No. 81/1958) which extended the vaccination arrangements to include all persons under the age of 26 and in addition asking us to make arrangements for giving third or re-inforcing injections to all persons previously treated.

In 1960 the scheme of vaccination was further extended to include persons up to 40 but it was intended that this work should be left entirely to the private practitioners. Records were not required in respect of this older group and no information is therefore available as to how many were in fact treated.

With the extension of the scheme to older persons it became obvious that we could no longer hope to do the work exclusively through our Child Welfare Clinics. We had during the previous year installed additional and more accessible refrigerated storage space for our stocks of vaccine and we therefore invited the local medical practitioners to participate in the expanded scheme and to draw supplies of vaccine from the Clinic office as required. The response to this was good and all the practitioners have since participated in the work.

In D.H.S. Circular No. 39/1961 we were advised that it would be desirable to give a fourth injection of vaccine to children of primary school age who had completed a 3-dose course more than a year previously. This procedure was started during May and has been continued systematically since.

The numbers of persons actually completing a course of injections or given 3rd and 4th injections during 1961 were as follows:-

	<u>Initial Course</u>	<u>Maintenance</u>
Children (6/12 - 15) ..	892.	4,024.
Young persons (15-26) . and other groups	321.	403
Expectant Mothers .....	<u>147</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>1,360</u>	<u>4,463</u>

The response from young persons and expectant mothers was again disappointing.

With adequate supplies of vaccine and the general extension of the scheme to persons of all ages up to 40 the vaccination arrangements were greatly simplified by comparison with previous years although the work generally continued to impose a very large burden on the staff of the Health Department. The numbers of/







of persons who completed a course of two injections during 1961 are shown below. The table also indicates the number of 3rd and 4th injections given.

Details of injections given.

	First Inject- ions	Second Inject- ions	Third Inject- ions	Fourth Inject- ions	Totals
Pre-School Children	709	636	558	558	2,461
School Children & older persons	504	426	671	2,645	4,246
Expectant Mothers	113 + 38*	117 + 30*	30 + 1*	-	260 + 69*
Totals	1426 + 38*	1179 + 30*	1259 + 1*	3,203	7067 + 69*

\* The additions represent County residents attending the ante-natal clinic.

Poliomyelitis - Percentage of population protected

Of the total population aged 15 years or under it is estimated that 66% have received 2 injections and of the same group 57% have received 3rd injections. Of older persons aged 15-26 the corresponding percentage can be taken very approximately as 30% and 20% respectively.

General

Since its inception in 1956 poliomyelitis vaccination has placed a tremendous load on the work of the Health Department. The numbers of injections given has risen to a high annual total as the figures show:-

1956	-	559
1957	-	3067
1958	-	5431
1959	-	10438
1960	-	4815
1961	-	7136

About 1/7th of these were given by general practitioners so that this year about 6,000 injections were given at Health Department Clinics. Assuming an average of 120 per session this means that for the equivalent of 50 sessions or a whole month of working days, the time of the medical officer 2 health visitors and a clerkess were completely devoted to nothing else. A great amount of clerical time was also absorbed in dealing with recalls and with maintaining the records apart from the actual sessions.



POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Consolidated table to end of 1961.

Year of birth	Complete Course				Totals	Third Inj.	Fourth Inj.
	1957-8	1959	1960	1961			
1961	-	-	-	50	50	-	-
1960	-	-	29	331	360	93	-
1959	-	39	273	198	510	335	21
1958	12	324	83	78	497	427	233
1957	198	189	34	52	473	475	304
1956	271	159	28	35	493	414	323
1955	271	150	15	31	467	439	332
1954	268	132	10	19	429	420	302
1953	311	132	14	13	470	468	359
1952	270	129	11	17	427	441	345
1951	254	133	12	3	402	410	340
1950	255	92	12	23	382	359	304
1949	325	119	6	19	469	430	302
1948	282	108	8	10	408	394	16
1947	333	120	8	9	470	453	4
1946	369	72	11	4	456	399	-
1945	296	66	5	4	371	325	2
Older Persons	576	849	497	317	2239	1692	16
Expectant Mothers	54	74	38	147	313	99	-
Unclassified (1956 cases)	-	-	-	-	277	-	-
+ 277 (1956)							
Totals	4345	2887	1094	1360	9886	8453	3203





7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, Sect. 27

(a) Tuberculosis.

The tables which follow show that tuberculosis is still a problem albeit a diminishing one. The Mass Radiography Campaign held during 1953 made an important contribution towards its final solution.

In 1961 the number of confirmed notifications of tuberculosis of all forms was 20 of which total 16 had pulmonary disease and 4 had various types of non-respiratory disease.

This compares with last year's figures of 16 pulmonary cases and 5 cases of various types of non-pulmonary infection.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was .18 per 1,000 of the population representing 6 deaths. There was one death from non-pulmonary disease giving a rate of 0.03.

In 1960 the rates were 0.12 and 0.00 respectively.

All the deaths occurred in persons over 45 years of age - a great change from the experience of past years before the advent of modern therapy.

The following table sets forth the position from 1938 onwards and is of interest in showing the trends of the disease over that period.

PULMONARY DISEASE - AIRDRIE BURGH

Year	Average 1938-1947	Average 1948-1957	1959	1960	1961
Notifications	25.7	34.7	21	16	16
Deaths	12.8	9.3	2	4	6
Death Rate	0.46	0.30	0.06	0.12	0.18

NON-PULMONARY DISEASE - AIRDRIE BURGH

Year	Average 1938-1947	Average 1948-1957	1959	1960	1961
Notifications	12.0	7.5	3	5	4
Deaths	4.6	1.8	0	0	1
Death Rate	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03





As explained previously in paragraph A (page 10) the respective functions of the local authorities and of the hospital authority with regard to tuberculosis are very closely co-ordinated.

Originally the Tuberculosis Physician had his office in the Health Department and all records were held in common. Unfortunately some disturbance of this arrangement took place in 1957. The opening of the new Out-Patient Department at Alexander Hospital with its section for tuberculosis resulted in the Tuberculosis Physician transferring his headquarters there. Nevertheless, he continues to keep closely in touch with our side of the work and we still maintain in the Health Department the main records relating to notified cases. Despite the transfer to Coatbridge the two Infectious Diseases Nurses employed by the health authority, staff the diagnostic and treatment clinics and continue the visitation of cases and contacts.

Great stress is laid on case finding.

The diagnostic facilities of the weekly chest clinic are made most freely available to all the doctors in the area. Every effort is made to have all contacts examined and kept under supervision and a separate "contact clinic" is held in separate premises and at a different time from a regular tuberculosis clinic.

The next table shows the manner in which the notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis were discovered and brought under supervision.

The "symptom-group" comprises those patients who attended or were referred for examination because they were already complaining of some symptom. The other categories comprise those cases who would not immediately have been discovered but for the active measures taken to find them.

Methods by which new patients were discovered to be suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

Symptom-group examination		9.
Contact group examination		4.
Mass Minature radiography (general public etc.)		3.
Routine examination of Special Groups	School staffs	-
	National Service Recruits	-
	Emigrants	-
Total		16.

A monthly B.C.G. clinic is now being held and tuberculin negative contacts are treated there by the Tuberculosis Physician. Children requiring segregation are accommodated in Arranview Children's Home by arrangement with the Welfare Committee.



The only extra nourishment given to tuberculosis patients is milk. Vouchers are given to patients recommended by the Tuberculosis Physician and the milk is obtained from the customary milkman who renders to the Health Department his account accompanied by the voucher.

During the year 21 (23 in 1960) patients received free milk at a total cost of about £175. This is again a slight reduction. The cost in 1960 was £130 and in 1953 about £600.

There has been no difficulty in securing hospital accommodation for cases of tuberculosis. No case in need of active treatment has had to wait for a bed.

There were no patients on the waiting list at the end of the year.

#### AFTER-CARE

Proper housing is regarded as being of great importance in dealing with tuberculosis. Not only does it facilitate the care of the actual patient and contribute to his recovery but it helps also to reduce the amount of risk to other members of the household.

This has been fully recognised by the Town Council and arrangements are such that generally speaking, no case is sent home to unsuitable housing conditions. The Council's housing Pointage Scheme is heavily weighted in favour of the tuberculosis patient and by co-operation between the Health Department, the Housing Department and the Sanitary Inspector's Department it is usually possible to make some satisfactory arrangement for such cases.

It is considered that the domiciliary work of the Tuberculosis Nurses is particularly valuable in after-care of the tuberculosis patient and his family.

Her regular visits help to keep up the morale of the patient and she is able to play a valuable part in educating the household in the measures necessary to avoid further infection. Her influence is important too, in prevailing upon contacts to attend for examination and supervision and for B.C.G. vaccination should that be indicated.

She reports too, on the patients needs and recommends them for any necessary assistance in the way of bedding.

The Council has arrangements for meeting such needs and during the year one application was received.

Patients are also helped to obtain any additional National Assistance Board grants to which they may be entitled.







B.C.G. VACCINATION

Group	Tuberculin-tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1961	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Contacts	115	135	32	35	51	60
(4) Special Groups						
(a) School Leavers	328	316	283	273	283	273
(b) New-born Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

The number of contacts given B.C.G. Vaccination was rather less than last year.

We have not yet adopted a formal scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination of all new-born infants. Some were dealt with as contacts.

During 1954 we extended our provisions for B.C.G. vaccination to include the systematic vaccination of children of school-leaving age and this scheme duly received the approval of the Secretary of State.

Up till last year the children eligible each year were those who had reached their fourteenth birthday during the school year. The work was started on this basis during 1955 and has continued since, but this year for administrative convenience the "school year" was altered to the "calendar year". This resulted in a rather larger number of children becoming eligible during 1961. We have not so far lowered the age limit for vaccination to 10 as has been suggested.

With the ready co-operation of the Headmasters, lists were prepared of all the children in the appropriate age groups and a letter explaining the proposed procedure was then sent to all their parents.

A form of consent was also enclosed for signature and return.

The response this year was again considerably better than last year.

Of the three schools involved the relevant figures for 1961 were as follows:-

	<u>Children</u>	<u>Consents</u>	<u>Percent- ages</u>
Airdrie Academy (S.S.)	133	165	37.7%
Airdrie High (J.S.)	585	440	75.2%
St. Margaret's School (J.S.)	177	158	89.2%

In/



In 1960 the percentage of consent for Airdrie Academy and Airdrie High School were respectively 93.5% and 80.6% and for St. Margaret's 81%.

The actual work of testing and vaccination was commenced when the schools resumed in the beginning of 1961 and the results are included in the table above. The overall percentage of negative reactors (i.e. those requiring to be vaccinated) was 86%.

This figure has risen steadily since the B.C.G. campaign was started as the following table shows:-

Year	Percentage of negative reactors
1955	60.5%
1956	71.7%
1957	68.7%
1958	79.0%
1959	77.0%
1960	81.3%
1961	86.3%

It is considered that this reflects the continued progress of our anti-tuberculosis measures generally, inasmuch as a growing percentage of children are reaching school leaving age without having contracted a primary infection.



TUBERCULOSIS - STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1961.

Part I - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

I. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified from 1st January, 1961 to 31st December, 1961.

	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 1	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 35	35 & under 45	45 & under 55	55 & under 65	65 & up-wards	Total
Males	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	2	1	11
Females	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	-	2	1	2	5	-	3	2	1	16

II Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year

	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 1	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 35	35 & under 45	45 & under 55	55 & under 65	65 & up-wards	Total
Males	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	2	1	11
Females	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	-	2	1	2	5	-	3	2	1	16

III Number of new cases in Table II admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year

	AGE GROUPS			
	Under 15	15 & under 45	45 & over	Total
Male	-	1	4	5
Female	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	-	3	4	7





HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS)

V. Number of patients admitted to, discharged from, or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous.

	In Hospital on January 1.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Hospital	In Hos- pital on December 31.
<u>Under 15 yrs.</u>					
Males	-	-	-	-	-
Females	1	1	2	-	-
<u>15-44 years</u>					
Males	2	2	4	-	-
Females	1	5	5	-	1
<u>45 Years and over</u>					
Males	2	8	4	5	1
Females	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	16	15	5	2

V. Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculosis patients

Two.

WAITING LIST

I. Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st Dec.  
(Respiratory Tuberculosis)

(Relating only to patients waiting more than two weeks)

Under 15	Males	-
	Females	-
Adults	Males	-
	Females	-
Total		Nil.



Part II - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

II. Number of cases formally notified for the first time or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year 1961.

	AGE GROUPS									
	Under 1.	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 35	35 & under 45	45 & under 55	55 & under 65	65 & up-wards	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Females	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
Total	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4

II. Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in)

Form	Sex	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
. Abdominal	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
. Meningeal	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Miliary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Bones & Joints	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Superficial Glands	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Genito-urinary Organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Other Organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3





Part III - ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX. Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom -				
Not notified or notified only at or after death .....	-	-	-	1
Notified less than 1 month before death .....	1	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death .....	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death .....	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death .....	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death .....	1	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	4	1	-	-
TOTAL	6	1	-	1

Part IV - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1961, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed should be included. Persons in sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the area in which they have their home residence.)

Form	Sex	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Respiratory	M	-	1	3	8	20	14	24	14	5	89
	F	-	1	8	24	29	25	10	3	-	100
Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	7
	F	-	1	2	1	6	2	2	1	-	15



Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care (Cont'd.)

(b) Other Illnesses generally including epileptics and spastics

No organised arrangements have so far been made for the care and after-care of illness other than tuberculosis. The Council has, however, been supporting the work and interests of the Scottish Epilepsy Association and the Muscular Dystrophy Group.

(c) Convalescent Home Provision

The local authority does not maintain any convalescent homes.

(d) Care of Old People

(i) Homes or Hostels

During 1949 the Town Council acting as trustees of a bequest known as the Strain Trust and in terms of the bequest took steps to set up a Home for Old Men.

They acquired a mansion house known as "Rosemount", Forrest Street.

This was remodelled and equipped to provide accommodation for up to fourteen elderly men who each pay a fee according to their means towards the cost of their maintenance. A married couple were engaged and installed as warden and housekeeper.

The Home was formally opened on 12th October, 1949, by Mrs. Jean Mann, M.P., and is now known as Strain House in memory of the benefactor who left the bequest for its inception.

(ii) Hostel or similar accommodation

The Local Authority also possess one block of fourteen single apartment houses which are kept for old people aged 60 and over.

These, however, do all their own work and have separate kitchen and lavatory accommodation. There is a common bathroom.

These persons are, of course, all independent tenants living entirely on their own and conducting their own affairs.

Nevertheless, they occasionally present something of a problem when they fall ill especially if they do so suddenly.

As a result of past experiences the Burgh Factor became worried about the matter and in 1951 asked for the help of the Health Department.

It was arranged for one of the more active tenants to keep a register of everyone showing details such as next-of-kin and family doctor and to make a point of assuring himself unobtrusively each day that nobody is ill or in need of help.

He thus knows exactly whom to inform if anyone needs assistance.

In addition one of the Health Visitors makes contact almost daily so that her advice may be available to the unofficial "warden" and periodically she pays a fuller visit and sees all the old people.

Some/





Some time ago the authority also converted the old Burgh Fever Hospital in Wilson Street into twelve two-apartment houses which are reserved for old couples. They have separate cooking facilities, but there is some sharing of lavatory and bathroom accommodation. In some instances, sideboards, beds and other articles of furniture have been provided.

Recent housing schemes have made provision for many 2 apartment houses for allocation to old persons or married couples over 65 years.

In the whole Burgh there are now 482 municipally owned 2 apartment houses and a further 59 will be available on completion of current developments.

(iii) Housing on Medical Grounds

Special consideration is given to persons who submit that they require priority for housing because of their medical condition.

During the year 26 such cases were specially examined by the Medical Officer of Health and full reports submitted for the information of the Housing and Town Planning Committee. This was about the same number as last year. The investigation of these cases is very time-consuming and the advice to be given to the Committee often occasions much anxious consideration but the numbers have declined steeply from 68 in 1958 and 50 in 1959 so that it would seem that the more pressing needs have been adequately met.

(iv) Home Helps

In terms of the Authority's Home Help Scheme any old person is eligible for such assistance as may be required.

(v) Old Peoples Clubs and similar organisations

The Town Council provides a club-room in the Central Public park for the Veterans Association and has also recently extended the provision of old men's shelters in suitable areas of open ground so that there is now one in each municipal ward - at Burnie Brae, Deedes Street, Thrashbush Road, Livingstone Place and Wheatholm Park. The Council also provides premises in Forrest Street for an Old Age Pensioners Club.

A similar club meets in premises in Callon Street and this venture is maintained by the pensioners themselves.

During the year the Clarkston Miners and Community Welfare have built a club-room for old people with the assistance of a grant from the King George VI Jubilee Trust. This organisation also provides treats for old people at Christmas and New Year and bus runs during the summer. Some 3-400 persons benefit from these arrangements.

Other social clubs in the town make somewhat similar provision although on a smaller scale, notably in Dunrobin and at Rawyards.

Finally the high light of the year is the Town Council's annual Old Folk's Treat which provides a day sail on the Clyde for/





for over 600 persons. In 1961 they were taken to Largs and the Kyles of Bute.

(vi) Charitable Bequests and Endowments

There are a number of charitable bequests directed towards the welfare of old people. These are the Airdrie Female Benevolment Society and Jane Nicol Bequest which distribute small sums of money and give general welfare attention by means of voluntary workers.

The Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society is also active.

The Town Clerk administers a number of endowments, the income of which is spent upon the provision of coal both to old people and to necessitous cases during the winter months.

(vii) Airdrie Old People's Welfare Committee

Airdrie Old People's Welfare Committee was established in 1951 and is representative of all voluntary organisations in the town. In former years an old people's club held meetings in the Community Centre every Friday except during the holiday season

In October, 1958, the meeting place of the Club was transferred from the Community Centre to the West Parish Church Hall. In 1955 a similar venture was started in the Craigneuk area, the meeting place being Craigneuk Church Hall.

Another club which opened in Clarkston Church Hall was discontinued owing to poor attendances. This was tried in accordance with the policy of endeavouring to provide club facilities reasonably near to the homes of the old persons but apparently they preferred to come to the main centre.

The general objects of the Committee are to provide such services as are not available under the ordinary schemes of Social Welfare and another development during 1956 was the inauguration of a "Meals on Wheels" Service.

This started during the early months of 1955 and in 1956 had developed to a point where 30 old people were being supplied with a full-three course meal twice per week. The demand fluctuates a good deal but is generally between 18 and 30.

The meals are prepared at the School Meals Cooking Centre in Hallcraig Street and placed in insulated containers. These are taken out by van and members of the W.V.S. on a rota basis go with the van and serve the meals to the old people in their own homes.

A charge is made of 1/-d. per meal. Owing to the dependence on the School Meals Centre the service does not operate during the school holidays.

There are also arrangements for visiting lonely old people at home and a scheme is at present being developed for alarm lights so that old people living alone can summon help if they are taken suddenly ill.

The finances of the Committee are derived from donations and from regular voluntary subscriptions derived from a "Penny-a-Week" fund.

(viii) Chiropody Service/



(viii) Chiropody Service

Facilities for chiropody treatment are available through the Old People's Welfare Committee. Old people in need of such treatment are referred to private practising chiropodists in the town and the costs are met by the Committee. A development during 1957 was an extension of these facilities to persons who are confined to the house and who are unable to attend for treatment at the chiropodist's surgeries. The local branch of the British Red Cross Society has assumed the responsibility of paying for domiciliary visits to these cases.

The chiropody service as a whole has developed very considerably and the number of persons assisted each month has averaged 100 during the year. This was more than last year's figure of 92.

(ix) Liaison with Geriatric Hospital Services

Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge is being developed as the main geriatric hospital for the area. During 1959 a meeting was held between representatives of the Hospital Management Board and representatives of the three local health authorities Airdrie, Coatbridge and Lanark County. Questions of liaison between the hospital and local authority services were fully discussed. No definite decisions were arrived at but it was felt that some progress was made and that the local authorities in particular learned a good deal as to how they could help the hospital authorities to give an even better service to the community by developing the social aspects of the care of the aged.

It was decided that a further meeting should be held at a later date to formulate more definite proposals, but this has not yet been held.

(e) Prevention of Home Accidents

A booklet dealing with the prevention of home accidents was prepared and the distribution commenced during 1958.

There is not at present any Home Safety Committee in the area nor any formal liaison with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. The latter body, however, is very helpful in providing posters and leaflets.

There were 9 home accidents with fatal results, 5 males and 4 females. The details were:-

Accidental Suffocation	3.
Coal Gas Poisoning	4.
Burns	1.
Barbiturate poisoning	1.

This was three more than the number of fatal cases last year.

The problem of home accidents is discussed further on pages 74 and 75.







### 8a - Control of Infectious Disease

The year was free from any serious outbreak of infectious disease and the notifications at 68 were well below the average (183) of the last five years.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was again the lowest for many years but it is felt that many mild cases are unreported.

Notifications of the various types of pneumonia were also very low.

No other aspect of the years experience appears to call for special comment.

### Anthrax

From 1st October, 1960, Anthrax was added to the list of notifiable diseases. There was formerly an obligation to inform the Chief Inspector of Factories of cases occurring among factory workers but medical practitioners are now required in addition to inform the local Medical Officer of Health of any case coming to their notice.

The risk effects chiefly workers in trades dealing with wool, hides, brushes and bone meal. There are no such industries in Airdrie but there are at least 4 in Glasgow and others elsewhere in the West of Scotland.

No cases have so far been reported locally.

### Annual Notifications

The table given overleaf shows the actual number of confirmed cases of various diseases which were notified during 1961 with the figures for the five previous years shown in parallel columns for comparison.



ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1961 COMPARED WITH FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	-	4	1	1	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	5	12	3	3	7	12
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	3	4	5	1	1
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	12	2	4	4	5
Acute Primary Pneumonia	49	52	35	39	29	8
Other Pneumonias	-	-	-	6	12	3
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	1	4	5	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	2	3	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	29	126	48	23	21	12
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	24	20	39	21	17	16
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	4	7	3	3	5	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken pox)not locally ) notifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles        )        "	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	83	33	28	36	25	6
Food Poisoning	6	-	-	-	-	1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
	208	269	173	141	125	68



## 8B. INFESTATION & NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Infectious Diseases Nurses devoted attention to certain other infectious and contagious conditions.

These were:-

Scabies ..... 1 case.  
Impetigo ..... 8 cases.  
Verminous Condition ..... 37 cases.

A total of 46 visits were paid in connection with the treatment of these cases.

Infestation with lice is a problem which comes more directly under the notice of the school health authorities and the condition has not otherwise been a matter for concern.

## 8C. VENEREAL DISEASE

Dr. Leslie E. Hamilton, the Consultant Venereologist has kindly supplied the following details of the work of his Department during 1961 so far as Airdrie patients are concerned:-

<u>New Cases.</u>		
Syphilis	Males	-
	Females	2.
Gonorrhoea	Males	5.
	Females	1.
Non-specific Urethritis	Males	2.
	Females	-
Other Venereal conditions	Males	2.
	Females	-
Non-Venereal conditions	Males	6.
	Females	1.
<hr/>		
Total	Males	15.
	Females	4. - 19.

### Attendances

Males 195.      Females 37.      Total 232.

There is no clinic in Airdrie and patients travel either to Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge or to Oak Lodge, Hamilton.

Judged by clinic attendances for the years to 1960 the incidence of Venereal Disease had appeared to be steadily diminishing. The figures for 1961, however, show a slight increase. It is too early to say whether this represents a significant trend but the position is being kept under review.

The statistics for the previous 10 years are as follows:-





Year	Primary attendances	Subsequent attendances	Total attendances
1950	26	474	500
1951	26	249	275
1952	25	355	380
1953	10	188	198
1954	14	124	138
1955	15	104	119
1956	17	159	176
1957	7	106	113
1958	14	114	128
1959	10	92	102
1960	11	83	94

No special measures of preventive propaganda have been carried out in recent years.

Much of our routine work is, however, directed towards the discovery of the unsuspected case so that future ill effects can be obviated or minimised by early treatment. Hence the importance of routine blood tests in pregnancy and the routine prophylaxis of ophthalmia neonatorum.

#### 9. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

##### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947 - SECT. 51

The Health Committee is now responsible for the administration and general application of the mental health services of the Burgh and the resulting duties are carried out jointly by the Medical Officer of Health and the Welfare Officer under the general supervision of the former.

The Welfare Officer has been nominated Authorised Officer and his assistant is also available to act in a similar capacity when required.

The Authorised Officer is responsible for taking any necessary action under the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts. He arranges for the removal to hospital of patients suffering from mental illness and he receives notice of their discharge. He supervises mental defectives from the Burgh who are under official guardianship and he carries out or arranges for their official visitation. Medical visitation is done by a local general practitioner on a fee-per-case basis.

He also supervises patients discharged from mental hospitals who reside within the Burgh.

The administrative changes resulting from the introduction of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, were under consideration during the year.

#### Mental Illness

During/



During the year 19 cases of mental illness were admitted to hospital, 8 of whom were certified.

At 31st December, 1961, 65 cases of mental illness were being cared for in institutions and 3 cases at home.

### Mental Deficiency

One new case of mental deficiency was certified during the year.

At the end of the year 18 cases of mental deficiency were under treatment in institutions and 14 were being cared for at home or boarded out.

### Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare

During 1952 the local branch of the Scottish Association for Mental Health was revived and some tentative discussions were held with a view to ultimately establishing an Occupation Centre and developing a system of home visitation. Little progress was made, however, principally because it proved impossible to find suitable premises. Since the illness and subsequent death of the local chairman the activities of the Association have languished.

There had, however, in 1955 been a re-awakening of interest in the problem of the handicapped child and the work had received a fresh impetus from the Scottish Association of Parents of Handicapped Children.

In January the Secretary wrote to the local authority saying that the Association proposed to start a small class for such children on two afternoons per week. A member of the Association who was herself the mother of a handicapped child offered to provide accommodation for the class in her house and another lady who had for many years been employed by Lanarkshire Education Authority agreed to give her services voluntarily as a teacher.

The main difficulty in starting the class was the expense of transporting children to the meeting place and the Town Council therefore, agreed to make a quarterly subscription to the funds of the Association sufficient to defray the taxi charges incurred in collecting the children and conveying them to and from the class.

The Association later transferred its work to Airdrie Community Centre and subsequently to premises made available in the Old Manse of Flowerhill Church, thanks to a generous gesture on the part of the Managers of that Church.

A large room there was decorated, furnished and equipped by the Association mainly from funds which had resulted from a very successful local bazaar. Although this accommodation was much appreciated it was rather cramped and had other disadvantages. The Town Council, therefore, decided to offer the use of the Basement Room in the Sir John Wilson Town Hall free of charge to the Association and the class was transferred there towards the end of 1959.

The Association is now providing facilities for older handicapped persons and adolescents, and is serving a most useful purpose. The younger children have been absorbed by the Education Authority Centre at Langloan. The total roll is now approximately/





approximately 18 aged 16-30 years.

The Association continues to be very active and it is hoped that the venture may be gradually expanded.

The Town Council now pays the transport charges directly and its former contribution is still paid and is available for the general purposes of the Association.

10. NURSERIES & CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

No applications were received under the provisions of this act and no certificates are in force.



11. Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

No special action has been necessary under the provisions of this Act.

Section 2 of the Act allows the use of a loud speaker fixed to a vehicle which is being used for the conveyance of a perishable commodity for human consumption provided it is operated between the hours of noon and 7 p.m. for the purpose of informing members of the public (otherwise than by means of words) that the commodity is on sale from that vehicle.

This has resulted in most of the vans of ice-cream vendors being equipped with musical chimes.

The effect of a multiplicity of these vans touring the residential streets and repeating interminably the first few bars of popular tunes is extremely annoying despite the fact that it complies with the law.

12. The Clean Air Act, 1960.

No special action has so far been taken under this Act. Airdrie stands high, much of the Burgh being more than 450 ft. above sea-level, and the degree of air-pollution appears to be less than in other parts of industrial Clydeside.

The current design of our municipal housing with its emphasis on the use of electricity should make a substantial contribution to the reduction in the domestic smoke nuisance.

13. Early detection of defects in Childhood

The Health Visiting staff make special efforts to discover early defects and special records are kept of children who present or are suspected to have any significant defect. Mental conditions, congenital defects, eye defects, deafness and orthopaedic disabilities are especially looked for.

Since the beginning of 1961 we have also been testing all infants for phenylketonuria. Although the general incidence of this metabolic abnormality which produces mental defect is very low we have already found one confirmed case and this has more than justified the effort which has been made.

14. Community care

In preparation for our new responsibilities under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, (which is of course now fully in force) we appointed, towards the end of 1961 an additional assistant on the staff of the Welfare Officer whose duties have been directed to the ascertainment of handicapped cases particularly in the mental field and to advising any such cases as to the facilities available to help them in their difficulties.

The arrangements for domiciliary nursing and midwifery care and for the provision of home-helps are also well developed.



## B. School Health Service

For Airdrie Burgh the School Health Services are at present administered and carried out by Lanarkshire County Council in terms of their statutory duties under the Education Acts.

Discussions have been held in the past with the other Lanarkshire Burghs with a view to securing some integration of the School Health Services and the Child Welfare Services, either by the Education Authority arranging to delegate some of their functions as happens elsewhere in other large burghs in Scotland, or otherwise. Some measure of agreement with the principle involved was reached amongst the Burghs but approach to the County Council has so far been unproductive.

## C. Port Health Administration

Not applicable.

## D. Food Supply

### (1) Milk

The year's work in relation to the milk supply is fully discussed in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

No special circumstances in connection with outbreaks of milk borne disease were brought to light during the period under review.

### (2) Ice Cream

Details regarding the control of this commodity will also be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

### (3) Meat and Other Foods

Reference should be made to the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

### (4) Clean Food

The importance of clean methods of food handling and preparation has been stressed at suitable opportunities and by the display of posters.

### (5) Food Poisoning

No outbreaks were reported.

### (6) Nutrition

An important part of the Health Visitors duty is to see that children are properly fed and to urge that both they and their mothers should take advantage of the vitamin supplements made available by the Ministry of Food.

The uptake of these products leaves a good deal to be desired.

## E. Miscellaneous

### (1) National Assistance Act, 1948

#### (a) Provision of establishments under the Act and their medical supervision

The/





The Town Council have set up and now maintain a home for old men.

This is called Strain House and is partially supported by Endowment.

Each resident calls in his own doctor as required. There is no special medical supervision by the Local Authority.

(b) Registration and inspection of disabled or old persons homes (Sect. 37)

There are no homes in the area other than those under the control of the local authority.

(c) Removals (Sect. 47)

No action by the local authority was required.

(d) Care of Property (Sect. 48)

No action by the local authority was required.

(e) Burials (Sect. 50)

Two burials were carried out by the local authority through the Welfare Officer.

(f) Welfare Services (Sect. 29)

No special welfare services at present come within the purview of the Health Department.

(2) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

With the extension of the Burgh boundary during 1951 one Nursing Home, previously registered by the County of Lanark, passed to the supervision of this local authority.

This was the only Home registered in the Burgh and it was given up in 1954.

During 1956, however, approval was given to the registration of a nursing home for the accommodation of chronic sick. During the year the necessary adaptations to a former mansion were completed and the Home was opened on June 24th by His Lordship the Right Reverend J.D. Scanlan, D.C.L., B.L., Bishop of Motherwell.

The Home continues to be conducted by the Irish Sisters of Charity. It is excellently equipped and provides extremely satisfactory accommodation and nursing for approximately 10 chronic sick patients.

(3) Health Education

The Scottish Council for Health Education again gave us assistance in planning and executing various Health Education Projects.

Lectures

During the year two special meetings were held under the auspices of the Scottish Council for Health Education. The Speaker was Dr. Mearns.

The/



The Health Visitors have also given regular informal talks to mothers attending the clinics. In these talks, use is made of film strips and we are gradually building up a library of suitable strips for use in this educational work.

### Special Health Education Projects

#### (a) Smoking and Lung Cancer

In Circular No. 47/1957 the Department of Health drew attention to the special report of the Medical Research Council on tobacco smoking and cancer of the lung. The conclusions of the Medical Research Council were that the most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males during the past twenty-five years was that a major part of it was caused by smoking tobacco particularly of cigarettes.

The Department invited local health authorities to take appropriate steps to bring this authoritative opinion to public notice.

It was suggested that the Town Council might give a lead to the citizens by imposing a ban on smoking at their own meetings and by forbidding it at places of public entertainment under their own control but these ideas were not agreed to.

We have, however, obtained supplies of posters on the subject and these have been displayed in offices, schools, doctor's waiting rooms and various public places.

Leaflets have also been distributed to scholars in senior schools.

It is doubtful if these measures have made much impact on public opinion and there appears to be a real need for a large scale national campaign organised and promoted by the central authority.

In Airdrie during the year there were 15 deaths registered as being due to malignant conditions of the respiratory tract. All occurred in persons between the ages of 45-75, thirteen males and two females.

#### (b) Prevention of Accidents in the Home

In 1957 the Department issued Circular No. 32 dealing with the prevention of accidents in the home. The Town Council agreed certain local measures with regard to propaganda and to instruction by the Health Visitors but in addition it was also decided to explore the possibility of setting up a Joint Committee on the lines of the Lanarkshire Road Safety Joint Committee in order to co-ordinate efforts to reduce Home Accidents. It was felt that the existence of such a Committee would facilitate the collection of data about the problem and help in making more extensive efforts to bring its importance more forcibly to the public notice.

Several meetings were held with the object of securing the approval of the various Lanarkshire authorities and consideration of the idea extended into 1958.

Unfortunately it proved impossible to secure general agreement and in April of that year the County Clerk wrote to the Council expressing regret that the County Council could take no further action in the matter owing to the refusal of certain other/





other Town Councils in the County area to co-operate.

It was therefore left to the Health Department to continue arrangements for as much publicity as possible to be given by Health Visitors and through Child Welfare Clinics.

This has been done and in addition a Home Safety Handbook has been produced.

The distribution of this was continued during 1961 and copies have also been made available to teachers of Domestic Science in the Secondary Schools.

In the autumn of 1958 we also took part in the "Guard that Fire" Campaign. Posters were displayed and postal matter distributed by the Council was overprinted with the emblem and slogan supplied by the Scottish Information Office.

#### F. General Sanitation

No matters of special interest arose during the year under this heading.

Reference to the water supply and sewage disposal arrangements will be found on pages 2, 3 and 4.



SUPERANNUATION

A total of 16 persons were medically examined for the purpose of the Superannuation Scheme. Three of those were on behalf of other Local Authorities.

SCHOOL CROSSING PATROLS

Six persons were medically examined as to their suitability for employment as a School Crossing Patrol.

MILK AND DAIRIES

FOOD AND DRUGS

HOUSING

FACTORY ACT, 1937.

These matters are reported on in detail by the Sanitary Inspector, information regarding them will be found in his report.

The following information regarding factories is, however, included here to comply with the requirements of the Statute.



FACTORIES ACT, 1937

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR, 1961

FOR THE BURGH OF AIRDRIE

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

1. Inspection for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspect- ions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories on which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	1	43	2	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	148	82	8	-	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers premises)	3	6	4	2	-	3
Total		197	88	10	-	6

2. Cases in which Defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remed- ied (4)	To H.M. Inspect- or (5)	By H.M. Inspect- or (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	3	3	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)							
a) insufficient	9	2	-	1	1	-	9
b) unsuitable or defective	10	7	-	-	-	-	10
c) Not separate for sexes	11	1	-	-	1	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total	60	13	3	1	2	-	60

i.e. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1), Institutions (Sections 104) and sites of Buildings Operations and works of Engineering Constructions (Sections 107 and 108).





OUTWORK

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)(3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel making etc.	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	1	-	-	-	-	-

